- Contraction William

side of the question with their eyes wide open who vote against Texas now; no pretext will save them from the scorn and indignation of their defrauded and incensed countrymen. Toryism never can stand the test of public opinion in the United States. The rejection of the Texas question now, will make the nation demand of Governor Polk the call of an extra session, and every body knows what an extra session is—to be depiored and avoided it possible, but circumstances alter cases. God willing, England never can never have Texas, nor occupy California or Guba.

Within a brief period England has nearly doubled her possessions in India. She has by force of arms annexed Sciede, a province washed by the accient indus, and larger than the present limits of the United States, from whose oppressed population she derives a revenue, it is said in an English Quarterly, of two millions of pounds setting. She has made a barbarous war on China, rebbed Canton, and annexed Hong Kong by force of arms. What nation has yet risen up in judgment against her? Yet this poor, helpless, timid divided republic, attempts to unite a people with our country by their own consent, under the simple forms of a civil compact, as a new State, and England indirectly steeps torward and forbids the bands. British gold is a work—their emissaries pare spread over Texas, Mexico, and the United States. A hundred traitorous abettors spring up and the work is done. Our boundaries—our limits—out his continent are to be marked out by the British sword. The only thing that can save the country, and rescue us from British domination, is the action of the people themselves. They must once more march to the rescue. They must speak trumpet tongued to, their false and tainted representatives in the halls of Congress. They must demand the immediate and unconditional annexation of Texas, and he who dare oppose it, will be "anathema maranatha."

Mr. Bagby has evidently played foul with his own party and his own constitutional scruples, he should have made them known to

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1845.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tustin. Journal appr

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tustin. Journal approved without reading.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Dickinson, from New York State, for the re-annexation of Texas, and the occupation of Oregon. By Mr. Archer, several petitions from Missouri, for an amendment of the Naturalization laws.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Military Affirs, reported back the House bill regulating and reducing the pay of the Army, with sundry amendments.

ments.

After the consideration of several private bills, the Senate resumed the bill for the relief of the State of Michigan, and of certain railroad compa-

the Senate resumed the bill for the relief of the State of Michigan, and of certain railroad companies.

Mr. Sturgeon declared he was favorable to incidental protection. He thought that Whig Senators, now the declared advocates of this bill, were favorable also to home protection. He hoped, therefore, that all their declamation, uttered so loud and so long for home industry, would not prove to be mere sound, and nothing but empty sound. In the absence of his colleague, however, Mr. S. should content himself with calling for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Jarnagin said that he was one of the Whig Senators referred to. Whatever might have been his prepossessions in favor of the protection of Penn sylvania iron, they were now overruled. Himself and colleague were now under double instructions against this iron interest—first, instructions from their own Legislature—second, instructions from Pennsylvania in the decision of her people in the late Presidential election. Pennsylvania had declared against home protection—against the calico weavers, the cotton spinners, and the iron manufacturers, and the Senator from Pennsylvania had no right to complain when himself and his party had brought about this result. Mr. J. declared himself, theretore, under his double instructions, as disposed to go for the bill.

Mr. Woodbridge explained the bill, as not so general or objectionable as was supposed.

Mr. Ashley suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Postroads, for the insertion of a provision for the protection of the Post Office Department against extortions of these Michigan railroads in the transportation of the public mails.

Mr. Ponten objected. He questioned whether

public mails.

Mr. Porter objected. He questioned whether the State of Michigan was disposed to sell out on such terms.

Mr. Buchanan desired a little more time in order

Mr. BUCHANAN desired a little more time in order to know how much money would be taken out of the Treasury by this bill. Anxious, meantime, that another and more important measure should be disposed of, he would waive the statement of his objections to this bill till to-morrow. Bill ordered

objections to this bill till to-morrow. Bill ordered to a third reading.

With some other bills of a local or private character intervening, the Senate took up the bill further providing for the punishment of offences against the United States.

Mr. Berring defined the bill as providing for the giving jurisdiction to the courts of the United States of offences against the laws on board certain vessels navigating the great lakes and the rivers connecting the same.

onnecting the same.

Mr. Tappan objected because the State authorities along these lakes had jurisdiction of offences as proposed in this bill to confer upon the U. S. Courts

Ourse

Mr Berrien explained that the provisions of the bill did not interfere with any State jurisdiction—
The bill applied to offences committed on board certain coasting vessels guaged and licensed under authority of the United States, and which offences the courts of the United States were only competitud to the

the course of the treat to try.

The conversation was further prosecuted by Messrs. Tappan, Porter and others, when the bill was informally laid aside.

was informally laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the joint resolution from the House for annexing Texas to the United States was resumed as the regular order of the day.

Mr. Miller rose to the question. He said that had it not been so late last evening, when the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) closed his remarks, he should have followed in the discussion. But he had no great leve of a Midnight Cry, even against Texas.

ator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) closed his remarks, he should have tollowed in the discussion. But he had no great leve of a Midnight Cry, even against Texas.

[Sevetal messages from President Tyler, by Capt. Morse, his private Secretary]

Mr. Miller resumed. One more day was yet allowed to this Republic—one more sun was allotted to shine upon this Union as it is. Whether it should continue longer than a day as it is, was the question now in the hands of this Senate. Mr. M. was deeply sensible of the difficulties which presented themselves before him in the discussion of this question, following the able Senators who had spoken upon it. Yet he was called uson to speak, and to speak for his State, if for no other purpose than to give her objections to this new and unnatural union. The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walker) was ready to place the matrimonial ring upon the finger of the bride elect; but who should pronounce the benediction, "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder!" Who was to consummate this unholy and unnatural alliance? Mr. M. wanted to tell Senators there was such a State as New Jersey. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen, and Mr. M. regretted he was not now in his seat) had forgotten, however, that there was a State as New Jersey. That Senator in his ardeat desire for a foreign territory, could not yesterday recollect the name of the State from which the colleague of Mr. M. (Mr. Dayton) came. He had looked around, and inquired of Senators sitting near him, and when told that the Senator was from New Jersey, he had said, as if he had made a discovery. "On yes, the Senator from New Jersey, all glorious in the historic associations connected with her name, was entirely forgotten as belonging to this Union, in the heat and excitement of a debate upon the question of the seizure of a foreign territory? Mr. M. said, that he would tell the Senator, there was still existing such a State as New Jersey. It was a little strip of land lying between the Hudson and the Delayare Bay—a little stri

in the revolution upon the fields of Trenton, Princeton, and Brandynine. And yet the Senator from Onio had forgotten the locality, the name, and the existence of the State of New Jersey. Mr. M. stelled on the spot whereantor, that the first tree fields on the spot whereantor, that the first tree fields on the spot whereantor, that the first tree fields on the spot whereantor, and the fields on the spot whereantor, and the fields on the spot whereantor, and the surface and the spot of the spot whereantor, and the spot of the spot

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1845. Senate re-assembled at five o'clock, agreeably Senate re-assembled at live o'clock, agreeably to resolution for a recess.

Mr. Merrick moved that the amendment of the House to the Post Office bill be read.

Mr. Berrien asked if a quorum of Senators were

present.
The Chair said there was not—some The Chair said there was not—some ten or inteed members only being in their seats.

Mr. Berrien objected, then, to the Senate's proceeding with any business. It was incompetent for a minerity to assume the functions of a majority of the Senate. A suspension was the consequence

After the lapse of a few minutes, a quorum being present,
Mr. Merrick again moved that the amendments of the House to the Post Office bill be read.
Mr. Crittender suggested that they be referred to the Post Office Committee, as the readiest disposition that could be made of them.
Mr. Merrick said the amendments could be disposed of in a few minutes.
Mr. Skvikk objected, and moved that the Senate resume the special order—and the special order was accordingly resumed, to wit—the House resolution for annexing to the United States, as a State, the wister

Mr Bagny took the carpet. He commenced by declaring very explicitly and minutely, the preponderance, in his estimation, of the Constitution, whatever veils or colvebs may have been thrown around it in the discussion of this question. He said he should not examine the question as a mere typo or school-boy, but the broad and explicit constitutional consideration, can Congress admit, not new States into the Union—but, can Congress admit a foreign territory into the Confederacy? He did not consider that this Constitutional question had been settled at the late elections. Whoever heard of a constitutional question being settled at the ballot boxes? No, sir, he question was settled by the Constitution itself. He had thought that gentlemen coming to this Congress, came to enact laws for the general welfare, and not to act upon the admission of a foreign territory on the presumption that its constitutionality was decided at the late Presidential election. The constitution did provide for the admission of new States, with clearly implied prohibitions, and stand or fall, sink or swim, survive or perish, he should hold fast to the Constitution. What was the provision for the admission of new States, with clearly implied prohibitions, and stand or fall, sink or swim, survive or perish, he should hold fast to the Constitution. What was the provision for the admission of new States may be admitted into the Union, "New States may be admitted into the Union," but," "but," and these buts were hard things—they were the hardest things we met with in this life—"but," and here he meant to give the substance of the provision, but "no new State shall be admitted from any large State, without their consent." There was the provision—there was the restriction—there the limitations. What does it consent to fit consents that new States may be admitted, but defines two modes in which they shall not be admitted into the Union. Mr. Bagby enlarged upon the limitations. What does it consent to fit consents that new States may be admitted, but

ject to the natural laws and the immutable instincts of humanity. He cared not about the assent of Mexico; but he said now, that if he had been in this Senate at the time the independence of Texas was recognized, he would have opposed it tooth and nail, from the fact that she must either become a rival in the commerce of the United States, or subject to the control of a foreign power. Mr. B. wished to see his way clear and unimpeded before him by any constitutional obstacle, before proceeding to action upon it; for that Texas must ultimately become a portton of this Union, he felt as certain as he did that its beautiful rivers would continue to flow. But neither the treaty nor those resolutions accomplished the object desired. The treaty was one thing, and the House resolutions were another, and both were incompetent to the object intended. He desired a clear and substantial proposition—it must be fish or it must be flesh. There was one man who for thirty years past had been looking steadily to the consummation of this great measure. While others had been trimining their lamps, he had pursued his way, keeping the end desired steadily in his eye. And Mr. B. would now say, that if there was one way in which this measure could be constitutionally effected, it could only be done in the mode indicated by the bill reported some weeks ago by the honorable Senator from Missouri. (And here Mr. B. turned round to the chair of Col. Benton.) Here was a plan through which we could escape all the difficulties which beset this question. Admitting that the people had determined in favor of a violation of the Constitution "Mr. B. wished this act done according to the constitution, for every reason—for himself, and his people, and his country. He would, however, consent to no violation of the Constitution in this or any other acquisition.—Whatever might be the consequences, he should go home with the Constitution, for every reason—for himself, and his people, and his country. He would, however, consent to no violation of the Con

Mr. Daylor moves.

Mr. Walker called for the ayes and noes, and the result under the call was 21 to 23. No adjournment.

Mr. Bates then arose to the subject under deliberation. He was inflexibly and unconditionally opposed to the House resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union. It was never contemplated—never designed—never bestowed—this high assumption of power on the part of Congress. Its exercise involved, as he believed, a most gross and palpable violation of the Constitution. During the deliberations in the convention framing the constitution, not one word had been said of its embracing, even by implication, this tremendous nower of admitting by act of Congress, into the Union, all the nations of the earth. Madison and Jefferson had denied the existence of this formidable spower; and had it existed under cover of any provision, Patrick Henry would have seen it with his eagle eye, and he would have seen it with his eagle eye, and he would have raised his iron trumpet and sounded an alarm which would have awakened all the States of the South in opposition, startling the dull cold ear of death itself. Passing from these general observations, Mr. Bates maintained that the assumption of this, as applied to the admission of Texas, and the immediate naturalization laws throughout the United States. Again, the power of the Constitution respecting the admission of new States was limited to States, by the express letter of the Constitution itself, arising within the limits of the existing States. Its further extension was a power so tremendous that it never entered into the conception of the fathers of the Constitution. From the Constitutional question Mr. B. passed to the voice of the people, and denied that it had been fairly expressed in favor of annexation. If all the scrip holders, bondholders, &c., of the Texas advocates were excluded, all the interested in any way, there would be a very clear expression the other way. After an hour's discussion of the question.

vor of annexation If all the scrip holders, bondholders, &c., of the Texas advocates were excluded, all the interested in any way, there would be a very clear expression the other way. After an hour's discussion of the question,

Mr. Bates ave way to a motion to adjourn.—Lost, 26 to 26. Every Senator present, for the first time this session,—every Senator from every State in the Union.

Mr. Bates, accordingly, resumed his remarks, and, entering into the question of slavery, denounced the injustice that would be infflicted upon the free States by giving to every five slaves in Texas an equality, in representation, with every three freemen of the North. He commended this consideration to the Senators from Maine, and Pennsylvanis, and Ohio. And, to his friend from Tennessee, (Mr. Foster,) wno wore the face of an honest man, as he was, how was he to evade the debts of Texas? And, after reading the form of a bill of Texas scrip, to the redemption of which the revenues from imports and direct taxes were pledged upon its face, Mr. Bates asked how was this scripto be redeemed, if the United States took from Texas, as proposed in this resolution, her customs and custom houses? In conclusion, Mr. B. examined the great superior question, over-nding the Constitution and all,—it was the question, can we rightfully and honorably admit Texas as one of the members of this Union? And, in every view, he considered it would be unjust, uargate us and dishonerable. The judgment of the world would be, that we had fomented that rebellion of '36, for the purpose of plunder,—the plunder et a weak and distracted nation. When Mr. Bates had concluded, Mr. Crittender,—the plunder is a weak and distracted nation. When Mr. Bates had concluded, Mr. Crittender,—the plunder of a weak and distracted nation. When Mr. Bates had concluded, Mr. Crittender,—the plunder of the world would be, that we had fomented that rebellion of '36, for the purpose of plunder,—the plunder of a weak and distracted nation. When Mr. Bates had concluded, Mr. Crittender

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1845.

The House, this morning at 11 o'clock, presented an un usual and imposing array of members present, as there are commonly very few members present during the first hour of the session.

The minutes having been read,
Genl Daomogous, of Va., rose to a point of order, but there was so much talking and noise, that the reporters could not hear a word.

The Sprang was understood to decide against him.
Mr. Woodwand, of S. C., had permission to make an explanation in relation to an amendment he had offered yeaterday, which was wrongly reported in one of the papers.

The question then came up on the amendments to the Post Office Bill.

The first amendment, making the first section go into operation on the left July next, instead of on its passage, was adopted without a division.

The next was changing the rates to five cents for under 300 miles distance, and ten cents fer over that distance.

Mr. Bansand, of N. Y., saked for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered and resulted, Yeas 19, Nays 85.

The next amendment was to conform to the alteration in the first section und the sixth section, relative to the franking privilege, and as it adopted it would have deatroyed the franking privilege till the 1st July. It was lost after much confusion and squabbling among members as to its meaning.

Mr. Hander, of Illinois, wished to move an additional section, providing that the bill sheuld not go into operation till the 1st July, which was objected to.

Mr. Raynsus moved the previous question.

Mr. Daomooux, and others, wished to amond. The Sprang said it would not be in order.

He then wished to know it he could move to recommit the bill.

The sprang said he could not while the previous question had been moved.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question ordered. The bill was then put on its passage, and on the site of the bill was then put on its passage, obtained the floor, and moved an amendment to the title.

The title of the bill was then r

decision and moved the previous question, which was acconded, and the main question ordered, and tellers demanded on the uppeal, and the vote was, yeas 74, nays 40. So the Speaker was austained.

Mr. Strison, of N. Y. raised a point of order. He said that the Speaker had decided on the bill to repeal the distribution law, that the title was a mere incident to the passage of the bill, and that if the previous question were ordered on the passage it attached to the title. He therefore controlled that there could not be any debate, upon the title. After some conversation upon it, the point of order was a indrawn, and

Mr. Thomseon proceeded for a few minutes, and then, in accordance with a promise made to Mr. Stetson, he withdrew his amendment, and

Mr. Skracon. of N. Y. moved a reconsideration and called the previous question, which was seconded, and the House relused to reconsider this "clinching the nail."

Mr. Houseon, of Als., then moved that the House proceed to reconsider the motion to lay on the table the "bill for the graduation of the prices of public lands" agreeably to the motion which had been made some days ugo by the gentleman from Vermont.

A motion was made for a call of the House, which was carried.

The Clear then proceeded to call the roll, when Mr. Bainkrahoff, of Ohio, said he had voted for the call under a misapprehension, and he moved to dispense with all further proceedings under it. The motion was put to the House and carried.

Mr. Houseon then called for the question on the motion to reconsider, and the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered. Yeas £1—nays 97. So the vote was not reconsidered.

Gren. McKay moved the suspension of the rules, and that the House go into Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to.

Link Boyn in the Chair.

Mr. Jamsson moved to take up the bill for improving certain rivers.

Mr. C. J. Inografoll. wanted to take up some other bill. Mr. McKay wanted to take up the Army Bill, and said that under the rules that bill had the preference of any other, unless so ord

The Charaman so decided

Mr. Bannah spopesled from that decision.

The reading of the rule was called for and it was read.

Great confusion had all this time prevailed, and to so great an extent, that the Chair was compelled to call upon members to cesse, and he at last said he would sit there a week without doing anything, and would not entertain any motion until order was restored. When quiet again prevailed,

Mr. Bannah withdrew his appeal, and the committee proceeded to vote by tellers upon Mr. McKay's motion, Yeas 73—nays 75.

Mr. Jansson's motion thon came up and the bill was taken up, making appropriations for the improvement of certain we stern rivers.

Mr. Thanston's motion thon came up and the bill was taken up, making appropriations for both Eastern and Western harbors and rivers.

Mr. Skr. ours of N. York, Mr. Davis of Ind., and Mr. Bernard of N. York, all rose to points of order, which were finally disposed of, when

Mr. Raynon of N. C., proceeded to make a speech against what he called this wild extravagant scheme of expenditure for internal improvements, and said he was opposed to it completely, and all measures which were attempted to be passed, not by their own intrinsic merits, but upon the bargain (log rolling) system of—you vote for my plan, I'll vote for yours. He said that he was not opposed to internal improvements of the great highways of commerce, the Ohio and Mississippi, but he was opposed to the reck less scheme now before the committee. He then branched off into another Texas speech, or rather anti-Texas, as he said het in or say all he had to say when he spoke before on the navy bill he took the ground that annexation was "war, war,"—neither more nor less, and that inevitably.

Mr. Tisoxasson of Ky, next obtained the floor, and proceeded to make a speech in favor of the bill, avowing that their navy and army would be of no use for the ceuntry, even if Texas did get us into a war, if this bill were not passed.

Mr. Musrav of N. York, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said his opi

Mr. Tibbart's moved to terminate the debate on the bill in committee, in half an hour after they again went into committee.

Mr. Seymour moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas and nays were demanded, when Mr. Belers of Ale, moved that the House now adjourn, but the yeas and nays being ordered, he withdrew it at the request of Mr. McKar, who said he hoped that the heuse would remember to-morrow was the last day they could send bills to the Senate, and there were two appropriation bills not disposed of.

The motion to lay on the table was then put, the yeas and nays being refused, and no quorum voted, on which A call of the House was moved and ordered, and the first incident under it was the reply of \$\frac{2}{2}Mr. John Quince Adams, who, in answer to his name, replied "No," instead of "here," which caused a general laugh all over the House.

After all the names had been called, a motion was made to suspend proceedings under the call, which was at first lost, but being subsequently made, it was again put and carried.

The question recurred on laying Garret Davis's resolution on the table, and it was lost.

Mr. Dava, of Indiana, moved the previous question on the resolution, which was seconded, the main question ordered, and the resolution adopted.

On motion, the House then resolved itself into Commit tee of the Whole again.

Mr. Saura, of Ill., then proceeded to make a speech on the subject of the Cumberland Road, the bill to continue which he meant to ofer as an amendment to the bill under consideration. Mr. 8. occupied the remainder of the time allotted to debate, after which the House proceeded to vote on the amendments offered, (which were numerous) all of which were rejected. The Committee then rose and reported progress, red

The House adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

First Board, Feb 27.—\$10,000 State 5's, b5, 73%; 5 shares Philad-lphia Bk, c., 182%; 16 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bk, 22%; 75 Merchants' and Mechanics' Bk, Petersburg, 46%; 50 Girard Bk, 85; 77 Northern Bk, Ky, 87; 3 Norristown, 6; 225 Wilmington, rw. 21; 50 do, c. 21; 50 do, 5d, 21.

Suc 370 Board, Feb. 25.—\$28 old annual 5's, 65; 297 do 65%; 80 new annual, 66; 384 6 65%; 375 old annual 6's, 1846, 79%; 397 new annual, 65; 386 66%; 375 old annual 6's, 1846, 70%; 397 new annual, 6's, 71%; 300 Gounty 5's, annual 6's, 1846, 70%; 4 Commercial Bk, 514; 1 North American Bk, 379, 32%; 5 Philadelphia Bk, 10836; 100 Wilmington RR, 55, 21%.

Medical Card.

Medical Card.

DOCTOR FAWCETT, of 195 Fulton atreet. New York, Member of the Royal College of Sergeons, of London and Ediuburgh, and Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; also, author of a work embracing the collowing subjects, viz :—Matrimony, Imposency and Sterilitz, anatomically, physiologically, and medically explaided with a comprehensive exposition of the nature and modern treatment of symbilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhon, Giece, Scietures, Necturnal Emissions, and all the consequences arising from self pollution. Doctor Fawcett continues his private consultations on the above-mentioned diseases, at his lower consultations on the above-mentioned diseases, at his lower of the fulton street, where the most aggressized forms of all affections of the generative organs will yield the his mode of treatment, without restraint in diet of the second of the generative organs will yield the his mode of treatment, without restraint in diet of the properties of the parts of the properties of the properties

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THIS is the most speedy, certain and effectual remedy for the care of gonorrhom, gleet, seminal weakness, and all discharges from the urethra. It is in portable form, is pleasan to take, being a concentration of all those remedies that have been found most efficacious in curjug secret discoses—\$1. Druggists and persons who purchase at wholesale, will get the

found most efficacions in curing secret discuss—\$1. Druggists and persons who purchase at wholesale, will get the article at the usual discount.

Dr. Gl. ver is consulted in those difficult and protracted cases of syphisis, that require practical experience to insure success the has received a medical education and has confined himself to an office practice for the last fourteen years in this city. Patients who have been treated unsuccessfully by others, my entrust themselves to his cave with every confidence. His offices are in No. 3 Ann attrect—lamp at the door of his private office in the evening.

entrust themselves to his care with every confidence. Has offices are in No. 2 Ann street—lamp at the door of his private office in the evening.

TO THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN.

A PROCREATIVE ELIXIR CORDIAL.

THE greatest discovery in medical science is that of M. M.

Desomeans, of Paris. He has entirely exploded the green relay received opinion of the existence of incurable sterility or barrenness, (except indeed in cases of mafformation, which is received opinion of the existence of incurable sterility or barrenness, (except indeed in cases of mafformation, which is received opinion of the existence of incurable sterility or barrenness, (except indeed in cases of mafformation, which is called in the comming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becoming blessed as a nother, who for years placed in children becomes a nother of the training of the companies arising from excess, illness, or improduce. Its great and invariable success is its recommendation. The fame of this wonderful Elixir Cordial is well established. A sale of more than fifty thousand bottles and pack success is sufficient evidence of its excellence and the estimation as which it is held. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taxe. The undersigned is the only authorised agest in this corarry Price \$2 a bottle.

For the convenience of those residing out of the city, the ingredients composing the Elixir Cordial are put up is peckages for the manual poor and directed to Dr. 5' MELVEAU, but M. N. York city, Office 18' Libert's st. All letters must be poorpoid, and directed to Dr. 5' MELVEAU, but M. N. York city, Office 18' Libert's st.

50,000 A S. A. T. M. S. B. C. ON S. U. M. P. T. O. N. Wald perhaps be a small extinute for the

N. B.—Ladies calling for the "Elixir" will be waited on y a lady in attreadance.

50,000 D as A T H S B Y CONSUM PT T I ON Would perhaps be a small estimate for the rawages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the Lang, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influentus, Bronchtitz, and other chitis, and other Chitis, and other THE LUNGS AND LIVER.

And the list would present an appalling poof of the intality of these two classes of disease.

But, it is important to know that nearly all of this drand waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEKIN'. The greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the palmonary organs, produced by cold and changeshie climates. Scores of cases have come to our howledge where the patient had been given up to die by consumption, as beyond the reach of medical aid, but who, by the use of this Wild Cherry Balsam, have been speedily restored to complete health was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, with her friends. By some means she was indeed to the school she was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, with her friends. By some means he was two of complete health was attending, being advised that she must die of consumption, with her friends. By some means he was indeed to the cerue in a short time, and returned to her school with a linds beart and invigorated in health. By application to the office, further particulars of this aid other remarkable curse will be cheerfully given. Many of the more distinguished physicians of this city and Brooklyn give this Balsam their unqualified approval. Why should they not!—it is halded every where as NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION!

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THIS new instrument for he radical cure of rolapsus U.s... or Falling of the Womb, by enternal application, superseding the use of the objectional Fessary, is condensity recommended to the afficied as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having inlied of performing a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Bupporter has attained a very high the standard in the control of the painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Panis, and is universally recommended in Europe by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Roems have been furnished exclusively for Isdies at No. 4 Very street, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients

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Trusses and Supporters to female patients fil Imrre

HULL'S TRUSSES

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on application at the Office, No. 4 Vessy street,
or to either of the Agrents in the principal
towns in the United Status. Be careful to eramine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed
by Dr. Hull, is writing. None are genuine, or to be relied
upon as good, without his signature.
Many persons have undertakes to vend imitations of Hull's
celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in comse
quence. These inningions counce be relied upon; they are unade
by unskilful uncchasics, and are no better than the ordinary
Trusses.

Trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate estrance from the business department, where a female is is constant strendance to wait upos fit large male, patients.

THE ELIXIR OF LOVE. THE ELIXIR OF LOVE.
THE bossehold ties! the bousehold ties
How beautiful shey are—
With rost lips and laughing eyes.
Red cheeks and golden har.
How sad is childless married life—
Wealth can no joy afford;
Cold looks the husband on the wife—
The wife upon her lord.
But Love's Flizira—that sweet boon
Will Nature's curse remove.
And crown with living blossoms soon,
The bed of fruitless love.
Lucina Cordial!—barren wives
It turns to mothers fair,
And the fond name of Father gives
To husbands in despair.

To husbands in despair.

In lushorrea and in gleets, lt proves a sovereign balm;
Consumption, too, a conqueror meets. It is unfailing charm, Eruptions, inssitude and pains, lu back, or lim, or cheat;
Discharges long sappressed,
Are by this wondro s Cordial cured,
No more their victims vex.
Thus by its aid is health insured.
At once to either sex.
Let all who suffer from disease,
Or fault in Nature's Law,
Seek from this gr and specific ease,
At Ninety-two Nassau.

And No. 13 Court street, Boston; No. 90 North Sixth street Philadelphia. Persons ordering this medicine from the country sending a remittance, can have it not up and sent to any par of the Union. Price \$3 per bottle—\$24 per dozen. fil Im\*m

Finisceiphia. Fersons ordering this medicine from the country, by sending a remittance, can have it put up and sent to any part of the Union. Frice \$3 per bottle—\$22 per dozes. It! Im\*m THERE IS HOPE

for the Unionumptive, for those who are afflicted with Asthma, however much and long they may have suffered, for those who are afflicted with Asthma, however much and long they may have long continued and tedious Coughs, Shortness or Difficulty of Breating, Fain in the Breast or Side, Breding of the Lungs and other precursors of Fatal Falmonary Diseases.—Dr. Folger's Palmonary Diseases.—Dr. Folger's OLOSAONIAN,

OR ALL-HEALING BALSAM,
IS A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—It has been tested in hundreds of cases and by more than twenty years experience. It has been submitted to the faculty, and has been used and approved by them—and it is offered with the greatest confidence to all who may be afflicted, and who need its healing properties.

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Laight street was reduced very low by a tedious Cough and raising of Blood. He had tried various remedies offered without benefit, and deemed himself beyond the hope of relief. Although he had a hectic fever and night sweats, one bottle of this Great Remedy restored him entirely to health.

George W. Havs was relieved by two bottles of the Olosaonian, although so weak at the 'ime he commenced using it that he could scarcely walk. He coughed incessantly. His difficulty of breathing was such that he could walk only a few steps at a time, and his night sweats one bottle of this Great Remedy restored him entirely to health.

F. Laran, Eaq. 52 Files atree was cured of Asthma by half a bottle. He had not laid down in bed for more than ten months. He has never had a recurrence of the disease—now more than four months.

Mrs. Argentaalo, 35 West street, was cured of Asthma, of four years' standing, by half a bottle, and declares it to be the set medicine in the world. She had used various other reme dies without the least benefit.

Hundrede of cases might be given to prov

DOCTOR LAMERT is still confidentially consulted, at his old office, 53 Gold street, between Fulton and Beckman, on all discuses of a delicate nature; his treatment being mild and judicious, requires another sucreury, restraint in dist, or him drance from business pursuits. Recent cases cured in 3 or 6

Judicious, sequires mainer
drance from business pursuits. Recent cases cured in 3 or 4
days.

DEBILITY, NERVOUS OR CONSTITUTIONAL,
arising from a too frequent indulgence of the passions of indis
creet youth, and thereby causing nightly emissions, and seent
ually confirmed impotency, engage the Dr. strictest attention,
his object being to restore the system, mentality and bodily, to
that state of vigor nature originally designed.

STRICTURES, a disease frequently existing without the
patient being the least aware, sometimes caused by mal-treatment of unpinitated medical pretenders, and sometimes by the
neglect of the parties themselves, are, by the Dr. effectually
cursed, without pain or inconvergence.

The Doctor being one of the few qualified advertising Surgeons in the city, quarantees a prefect cure, or no charge made,
Letters, post-paid, enclosing a fee, immediately attended to, and
medicine, with advice, sent to any part of the United States.

Office, 53 Gold street. Open from \$ A.M. to \$ P.M.
jay Im\*m
TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILATATED.

Office, 87 Gold street. Open from 8 A.M. to 9 F.M.

Jay Jun's TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITAT ED.

PROFESSOR BOERHAAVE'S HYGRAN

RENOVATOR.

IN all those cases were mauly vigor is impaired, where the mental and physical powers are prostrated by an answermined indulgence of the peasions, particularly by those solitary and destructive habits of early youth, inducing nocturnal emissions and debility, the Hygran Renovator will be found an infallible remedy. It restores the organs of reproduction in both sexes, to a healthy action, and removes impotency, by infusing new energy into the system. In many instances the effect is instantaneous. It never fails to cure chronic gleets and whise, and removes sterility, by restoring a healthy uterine actions. References can be given to many physicians who have presented the Renovator with success in those affections, as also in Dyspey six, weakness of the back and tons and affections of the writery of the control of the

500 REWARD.—CROSS SPECIFIC MIXTURE—5500 Rewards of Genorrhoa, Gleets, Strictures and analogous complaints of the organ of generation.

Of all remedies yet discovered for the above complaints, this is the most certain.

It make aspeedy and permanent cure, without the least respiriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business.

It make aspecty and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business.

We give no long quackish recommendations to deserve the public. If the medicine does not apeak for itself, so ease shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be lead, and the proprietor challenges a single caseof recent Geoschem at to be brought in which the Mixture will not effect a rapid size out under a forfeiture of \$500.

This is a disease that unfortunately pervades all reaks of society—lagh, low, rich and poor, matrimonial and single. They are here presented with a remedy by which they can our themselves without the least exposure, in the shortest time possible. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Mixture is taken at night on going to bed when exposed.

It is put up in bottles with full directions accompanying it, at \$1 s bottle. One bottle lasts a week, which generally cures—many are cared in two days.

For sale only at Wm. H. Milinor's, 192 Broadway, corner of John at, opposite Franklin House, New York, Mr Barrys, for our of Obsenut and Seventh streets, Philisdelphia: and at J. M. Smitch v. 12 Weshington street, Boston; 24 Canal street, New Porks, New Andrews and 5 Main street, Continuation.

Medical Card.

Medical Card.

DOCTOR MORRISON,
NORTHRIVER DISPENSARY, 2016 Falses street.
DOCTOR MORRISON,
NORTHRIVER DISPENSARY, 2016 Falses street.
Doctor Morrison continues to be consulted confidentially, on all private diseases, which he curse without mercury, or restraint in diet or pursuit. Recent cases, particularly 'Gonorthm,' he curse in 1 to 6 days.

STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA are cursed by Dr. M. on improved principles, without pain or inconvenience is the patient. As the symptoms of Scructure are analogous with those of other affections of the urinary apparatus, none but exgrenated Surgeous should be allowed to make the necessary estimation, as those affected with callarged prostate glands, may under much injury from awkwards of the patient, and the train of evile resultant months of the patient, affection, and the train of evile resultant mineral property of the patient of the patient, and the train of evile resultant mineral property of the patient of th

purchase his medicines, (curs guaranteed.)

The Doctor's hours of attendance, personally, are from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening, No. 7 Bayard street, 2nd block cast from the Bowery, near Division street.

Terms in all cases moderate.

The Loss of Fret and Lags so Hindrence to the det of Walking!

JOHN F. THOMAS, Cork Leg Muker, &c., 531

Grand at, corner of Malking at. New York, respectfully informs the public that he continues to manufacture ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, on a plan the most correct and less complicated, having, through necessity, invented, made and wore an artificial leg for forty years, and been a manufacturer for thirty-five years, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who call on him for Legs, Hands, Arms, or the N. B.—All letters must be post-reid.

lather, softens the beard to prepare it for the raxor, and renders the operation of shaving a rleasure. The reader is respectfully referred to the following notices from persons who have used the article:

To Independent Gentlemen who Shave Themselves.—We can recommend an article prepared by Measure. A. B. Sands & Co. of this city. The feel of it upon the foce is delightful; it keeps one on the best possible terms with his raxor. Of all "soft soap," and we have felt many different kinds of the article. We give this the preference—It evening Mirror, N. Y.

Chinese Shaving Soap—This is the name of an admirable compound, prepared by those famous chemists. A. B. Sands & Co., of New York. We are ignorant of the ingredients of which it is compounded, but it's effects are delightful, a sensation which is seldom caused by shaving with any other composition that we ever used. To gentlemen who chance to "Wear upon their chins."

The beard of Hercules or frowning Mars."

we would warmly secommend this most excellent a ticle. It can be procured at thestore of Mr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington streat.—[From the Yankee, Boston, Oct. 12, 1844.

A. B. Sands & Co., New York, prepare one of the best articles in the way of shaving soap, that ever touched man's chin.—The compound is entirely new.—Boston Post, October 3, 1844.

A. Wew Luxury.—A. B. Sands & Co., New York, have prepared an entirely new article for the use of gentleme, who prefer to perform their own tonsorial operations. It is called Shaving Cream; a preparation which is highly strolled by all who have used it. The effect it has upon the face is in the highest degree pleasant, and its use may truly be denominated "shaving made easy." It softens the beard so as greatly to faciliate the operation of the razor in removing it, while at the same time it imparts a peculiar smoothness and softmess to the sbin. We would recommend every one to try it, assuring them that although it will enable them to shave themselves easily, yet they will not get shaved by purchasing the artic

a il SANDS, Druggista, No. 79 Folton street, 373 Menadway, 77 Kaat Broadway

FOR THE PILES.

UNIVERSAL COMMENDATION.—From every city, town and village where Dr. Upham's VEGE IABLE, PILE ELECTUARY has been introduced, the most gratifying intelligence of its excellent effects have been received by the proprietor. In hundreds of instances it has triumphed over cases which were de med incurable.

READ THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE CARES.
A geutleman from Brooklyn, Long Island, after using two boxes of the Electuary, gave me the following account.—When I obtained the medicine I was suffering severely from on states of the Files, and for two months and been afflicted with severhesedache, accompanied by a distressing sensation at the Armondam of the Files, cured the head, but the body, lean and amus were diways dry and hasky. The medicine nemoon the Files, cured the headche and distress at the stomach, and created a natural perspiration over the whole body, and I am now independent of the companied by the stomach of the stomach of the files and for two months and the stomach and created a natural perspiration over the whole body, and I am now indicate the headche and distress at the stomach, and created a natural perspiration over the whole body, and I am now indicate the headched of the files, and for indicate the stomach and was effected by the use of the Vege able Electuary. This individual had rested all the celebrated external applications, each being attended with but very slight b neft. This internal Remedy, however, speeding manufactual through the stomach and benefits attendant upon its use.

This certifies that I used Dr. Upham's Pile Electuary, more than a year ago, for Piles, of which complaint it cured me. I still use it when occasion require and prefer it to any other medicine to obviats continued to show more morbid accumulations in the stomach and bowels, and to yu if ye belond—and after having used a great variety of medicines, I belove this to be unperior to all others.

New York, March 16, 1844.

Sold is

New York, March 19, 1844. Grocer, No. 37 Broad street.

Bold is this city by the proprietor only, a regularly educated physician, confined to an office practice for the treatment of Chronic Diseases, No. 196 Bowery. Medical advice in relation to the above or any other complaints grains. Price of the Electuary, One Dollar. If Temember that the Electuary is an internal Remedy, and not an external application, and sold ONLY at 196 Bowery, four doors above Spring t. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 F. M.

1928 3md&w\*m

at. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 F. M.
jy28 3md&w\*m

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.

DOCTOR JOHNSON, 17 Duans street, so well known to
the victims of 8pshilite diseases, as the most successful
practitioner that New York can boast of, in the treatment of
his destructive and almost unmanageable maledy, is still to be
found at his old Office. Dr. Johnson can satisfy any one that
he is legally qualified to practise Physic and Surgery—that be
possesses a knowledge of general disease superior to three-fourths
of your general "Thysicians"—and that his skill is the treatment and proper management of every variety of Venereal Disauts and Stricture of the Urethra, is pre-eminent. My patients
ars not only from every part of the United States, but they
come from the West Indies and Canada. I cure, on an average,
foll vatients a year. I discountenance quackery is any form,
and, therefore, take this method of informing strengers, and persons in the country where they can find a physician skilled in
the treatment of their disease. Every case I undertake Johnstreatment of their disease. Every case I undertake Johnstreatment of their disease. Every according to the
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vice has experienced my salutary treatment. Dyspepsia, waskess of the limbs and amell of the back, confliction of intellect,
essent the limbs and amell of the back confliction of the legs.

MEDICAL NOTICE
STRANGERS AND CITIZENS afflicted with any form
or variety of Syphilitic, Mercurial or other dises a, or who
have been only half cared by quadent, had better carefully persue
the following letter:

Dr. Coopet—Sir:—Last July 1 contracted a certain private
disease, and irumediately applied to a doctor, who premised to
cure me in a week. I continued with him two months, but

disease, and immediately applied to a doctor, who premised to ure me in a week. I continued with him two months, but was gradually getting worse; I tried one after another, all the advertising doctors, and each one promised positively to cure me. I at length discovered the object of these men was money and that they were not doctors. I concluded to go into the hospital, where the doctor kept me under a course of mercury for eignt weeks; my throat and nose were ulcerately pains in all my joints, and my body covered with ulcers. I was a complete skele.on; the doctors considered it dangerous to give me any more medicine, and advised a southern climate. I left the hospital, and by advice of several friends, placed myself under your care on the first of January last. I am now well and restored to perfect health. I wish this published, placed myself under your care on the first of January last. I am now well and restored to perfect health. I wish this publisher, Harleen, N.Y.

Dr. Cooper warrants to cure every case, no matter how long standing, of Gleet, Stricture and Seminal Weshress, and mild cases of private maladies cured in 45 hours without interfering with the patient habits. Dr. Cooper's Office, 16 Dunne street, two doors from canthain at. No cure no pay. fel 1m cm.

MEDICAL ADVICE

MEDICAL ADVICE

PRIVATE DISEASES.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE
of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the suppression of quackery, continue to direct their particular
attention to all diseases of a private nature, and can confidently promise to persons requiring medical treatment, a
safe and permanent cure, without gainy to the constitution or
confinement from business. Invalids are particularly requested
to make application to the College on the first appearance of
those diseases, as a vast amount of suffering and sime may be
thus avoided. One of the members of the College, for many
years connected with the principal hospital in Europe for the
cure of those complaints, attends for consultation daily from \$
A. M. to 7 P. M.

Terras—Advice and Medicine \$5.—a cure guaranteed.
IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.—Personaliving in the country, and finding it inconvasient to make personal application, can have forwarded to them a chest containing
all medicines requisite to perform a radical cure, by stating the 'r
case explicitly, together with all symptoms, time of contraction
and treatment received closwhere, if any, and enclosing \$5, post
paid, addressed to W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent,
Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, 25 Nassau.st.
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Office and Constituting Accounts it to college, to reasonate the Veller August Specific Pills For The Radical Cure of fonorring, fleet, seminal emissions, and all moco purvient discharges from the urethra. These pills, the result of twenty years experience in the Hospital de Charquis in Paris, are pronounced by their celebrated inventor, Precissor Velpeau, as an infallible remedy for all diseases of the urethra. They effect a cure in a much shorter time than any other remedy, without acting the breath, disagreeing with the stomach, or confinement from business. Price, §1 per box. Sold at the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §5, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of Medicane and Pharmacy, §6, bassan attreet, dip of the College of the Co

fro n business. Frice, 31 per our cure and Pharmacy, 55 Nassana street, d19 rc

PICORD'S ALTERATIVE MIXTURE FOR THE permanent cure of primary or secondary syphilite, venereal alcers, nodes, or any complaint produced by an injudicious use of mercury, or unakilful medical treatment. All persons suspecting a venereal taint remaining in their system should use this powerful purifier without delay, as no person can consider himself safe after having the vanereal disease, without thoroughly cleaning the system with this justify celephrated alterative. Sold in single bottles at \$1 each, in cases of half dozen at \$5; carefully packed and sent to all parts of the Unions. Sold at the College of Medicine and Pharmacy, 35 Nassana et.

d19 re

disre W. S. HICHARDSON, M. D., Acent
CONSTITUTIONAL DESILITY CURED—The Tonic
Mixture, prepared by the College of Medicine and Pharmacy
of the city of New York, is confidently recommended for all cases
of debility produced by sacret indulgence or excess of any kind.
It is an invaluable remedy for impotence, sterility, or barrenness,
unless depending on mai-formation,
Jingie bottless SI each; cases of half a done \$6; carefully
packed and sent to all parts sets Usion,
These of the College of Medicine und Pharmacy, 25 Nassan
triness, S. AlcHARDSON, M. D., Agent.

NOTICE—MADAME RESTELL, Female Physician, would state, that in consequence of the removal of the Post Office, all letters must be eather sea addressed to flox \$350 misrad of \$850 as herefolore, or to her residence 148 Greenwich street.

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for the treatment in the trea